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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0170098>

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ZORA URL: <https://doi.org/10.5167/uzh-132283>

Journal Article

Published Version



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Originally published at:

Budnik, Alicja; Henneberg, Maciej (2017). Worldwide increase of obesity is related to the reduced opportunity for natural selection. PLoS ONE, 12(1):e0170098.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0170098>

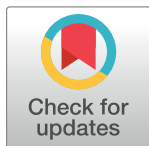
RESEARCH ARTICLE

Worldwide Increase of Obesity Is Related to the Reduced Opportunity for Natural Selection

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Abstract

Worldwide rise of obesity may be partly related to the relaxation of natural selection in the last few generations. Accumulation of mutations affecting metabolism towards excessive fat deposition is suggested to be a result of less purging selection. Using the WHO and UN data for 159 countries there is a significant correlation ($r = 0.60$, $p < 0.01$) between an index of the relaxed opportunity for selection (Biological State Index) and prevalence of obesity (percentage of individuals with $\text{BMI} > 30 \text{ kg/m}^2$). This correlation remains significant ($r = 0.32$, $p < 0.01$) when caloric intake and insufficient physical activity prevalence are kept statistically constant (partial correlation analysis, $N = 82$). The correlation is still significant when gross domestic product per capita is also kept constant ($r = 0.24$, $p < 0.05$, $N = 81$). In the last decades, prevalence of both obesity and underweight has increased in some countries despite no change in caloric intake nor in physical inactivity prevalence. Relaxed selection against genes affecting energy balance and metabolism may contribute to the increase of fatness independent from commonly considered positive energy balance. Diagnoses of individual predispositions to obesity at an early age and individual counselling on diet and behaviour may be appropriate strategies to limit further increases in body mass.

OPEN ACCESS

Citation: Budnik A, Henneberg M (2017) Worldwide Increase of Obesity Is Related to the Reduced Opportunity for Natural Selection. PLoS ONE 12(1): e0170098. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0170098

Editor: Cheryl S. Rosenfeld, University of Missouri Columbia, UNITED STATES

Received: August 7, 2015

Accepted: December 29, 2016

Published: January 20, 2017

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Data Availability Statement: Data are available from the WHO and UN websites indicated in the manuscript. Excel data file that we analysed is provided as Supporting Information.

Funding: Grant support: Wood Jones Bequest to the University of Adelaide. The funder had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

Competing Interests: The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

Introduction

Obesity prevalence has been increasing though the last several decades worldwide while its causes are not precisely known [1]. This increase is most likely a result of complex interactions between genetic predispositions, environmental factors and human behaviour [2]. Although the main cause of obesity is the disturbed energetic balance—too much food consumed in relation to low field metabolic rates of everyday existence [3]—there are increasingly noticeable differences in adiposity related to individual biological variation. People with larger gastrointestinal tracts accumulate more subcutaneous fat [4,5]. Healthy young adult males whose alanine transaminase activity is elevated have greater BMI values [6,7], there is increase in diabetes among young people [8,9] and the increase in diabetes prevalence remains significant

after adjustment for BMI, age and ethnicity [10]. Prevalence of type 1 diabetes correlates with the relaxation of the opportunity for natural selection [11].

Gene-environment interactions play a significant role in regulation of adiposity. Phenotypic variation of body mass contains a substantial genetic component [12,13,14,15]. Recently, a number of genes upregulating metabolism towards excessive fat accumulation have been identified [16,17]. This genetic background to the regulation of body mass underlies hypotheses explaining evolutionary origins of current obesity problem: the ‘thrifty gene’ hypothesis [18,19] and the ‘drifty gene’ hypothesis [20]. The ‘thrifty gene’ hypothesis states that due to periodic food shortages and famines in the past, natural selection increased frequency of genes improving ability to store excess energy into fat, while the ‘drifty gene’ hypothesis states that such genes accumulated when selective pressures for predation avoidance were relaxed in hominin evolution in response to technological developments and improvements in social relations. Both of these hypotheses consider significant time depth for the accumulation of genetic backgrounds to obesity, though the mechanisms they propose can be still active. Another hypothesis has been advanced [12]. It states that humans living in different geographic areas, subjected to different climatic conditions, underwent adaptations to those conditions that are related to energy balance and metabolism. As members of geographic populations migrated recently to other areas of the world, some of their climatic adaptations became disadvantageous in new environments producing obesity.

Here we propose a hypothesis explaining raise of obesity by recent changes in the operation of natural selection. During the last century, the opportunity for natural selection through differential fertility and mortality has been decreasing very substantially [21,22] while it has been found that *de novo* mutations occur at greater rate than previously thought [23] and the mutation load is substantial [24,25]. Purifying selection plays a role in controlling the mutation load [24,25]. It may be hypothesised that with the decline in the opportunity for selection there is an increasing quantity of heritable factors altering energy balance and metabolism. These may contribute to increasing numbers of obese individuals, as well as some increase in numbers of too lean individuals, even in situations when environmental factors do not promote increasing adiposity of all members of a population. The aim of this paper is to investigate a possible coincidence of the relaxation of natural selection and prevalence of obesity.

Materials and Methods

We have used data from United Nations files (fertility and Gross Domestic Product per Capita) and from World Health Organisation (life tables, prevalence of adults with BMI > 30 kg/m², energy [caloric] consumption per capita, prevalence of insufficient physical activity [“physical inactivity” for short], changes in obesity and underweight prevalence through time) for all nations for whom these data were available [26,27] (<http://who.int/research/en>, <http://www.who.int/gho/en/>, <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/snaama/>, <http://faostat.fao.org/>). A spreadsheet of data used is available as [S1 Table](#).

Biological State Index (I_{bs}), [20,21,28] was used as an index of the relaxed opportunity for natural selection in a given national population. Computation of this index requires age specific fertility rates and age-specific survivorship from life tables. Details of the calculation of this index are described in [28,29,30,31]. The index is calculated by combining age-specific death frequency (d_x variable of a life table) with an age-specific reproductive loss (s_x): $I_{bs} = 1 - \sum d_x s_x$. Age-specific reproductive loss results from a death of a person at an age before the end of reproductive life span. It is calculated by accumulating to a given age (x) annual age-specific fertility rates, expressing them as a fraction of the Total Fertility Rate and subtracting the result from unity [28,29]: $s_x = 1 - (\sum f_x)/TFR$, where $\sum f_x$ is the sum of annual age-specific fertility

rates up to age “x”, TFR is the total fertility rate, the number of children born to a woman who has reached menopause. When five-year interval age specific fertility rates are used instead of annual ones, their sum is multiplied by five.

Values of s_x for sub-adults are by definition equal to 1 because they could not have produced any offspring, for post-reproductive age people s_x value is by definition zero. For ages 15–49 years s_x values are fractions. For instance, an s_x value for a person aged 30 years is the fraction of her fertility that would be lost had she died at that age. For instance, if a woman aged 30 years has already given 3 births, while her total number of births at age 50 is expected to be 6, her s_{30} equals 0.50. Depending on age specific fertility distribution in a given population this s_{30} value may vary from 0.2 (where women limit their fertility after 30) to 0.7 (where women have children later in their lives). Value of $1-s_x$ gives a probability that a person will have an opportunity to pass her/his genes to the next generation. People dying young have lesser opportunity to pass their genes to the next generation, thus lesser reproductive potential, than people surviving to the old age.

The Biological State Index, combining information about mortality by age and reproductive potential by age, gives the probability that an average individual born into a population is able to fully participate in the reproduction of the next generation—to pass her/his genes to the next generation. The lower this probability, the greater the opportunity for natural selection, since the variance in Darwinian fitness (w) is a ratio of individuals who are reproductively unsuccessful to those who are successful [32]. Based on this rule, James Crow introduced in 1958 an index of the opportunity for natural selection through differential mortality, I_m [32]. In Crow’s notation $I_m = P_d/P_s$ where P_d is the proportion of individuals dying before reaching reproductive age, P_s the proportion of individuals surviving to reproductive age. In terms of I_{bs} , which takes into account partial reproductive success during the adult life span, the proportion of reproductively unsuccessful individuals is $1-I_{bs}$ while proportion of reproductively successful individuals is I_{bs} . This is an improvement over the Crow’s index because I_{bs} takes into account the portion of adult mortality that truncates reproductive performance, rather than just assuming that all adults survive through the whole reproductive period. Values of I_{bs} close to 1.00 indicate a loss of opportunity for natural selection through differential mortality because $1-I_{bs}$ is close to zero. Thus the index is a convenient measure of the relaxation of natural selection—the higher the I_{bs} value, the less opportunity for selection there is.

SPSS version 23.0 was used for statistical analyses.

Results

I_{bs} values for individual countries indicate very significant reduction of the opportunity for natural selection in the 21st century (Fig 1). The range of I_{bs} values for this century is from 0.635 (Burkina Faso) to 0.994 (Iceland and Cyprus), its arithmetic mean is 0.927 (sd = 0.080). In 40 (25%) of the countries of the world values of I_{bs} equal at least 0.985, in the next 23 countries (14%) they exceed 0.975. When these values are expressed as the variance of Darwinian fitness ($w = [1-I_{bs}]/I_{bs}$) we obtain an average of 0.088. This is four times lower than 100 years ago (0.22, [21]).

Regression of obesity prevalence by country on I_{bs} values per country is an exponential function with the correlation coefficient 0.61 (Fig 2, $p < 0.001$). The relationship of similar strength is indicated by the non-parametric Spearman “rho” of 0.56 ($p < 0.001$).

It is obvious that one can expect greater values of I_{bs} and greater prevalence of obesity in more affluent countries, simply because their health services are better and they have greater availability of energy-rich foods. This may cause a spurious correlation of I_{bs} and obesity prevalence. Gross national product per capita, caloric intake and physical inactivity all correlate

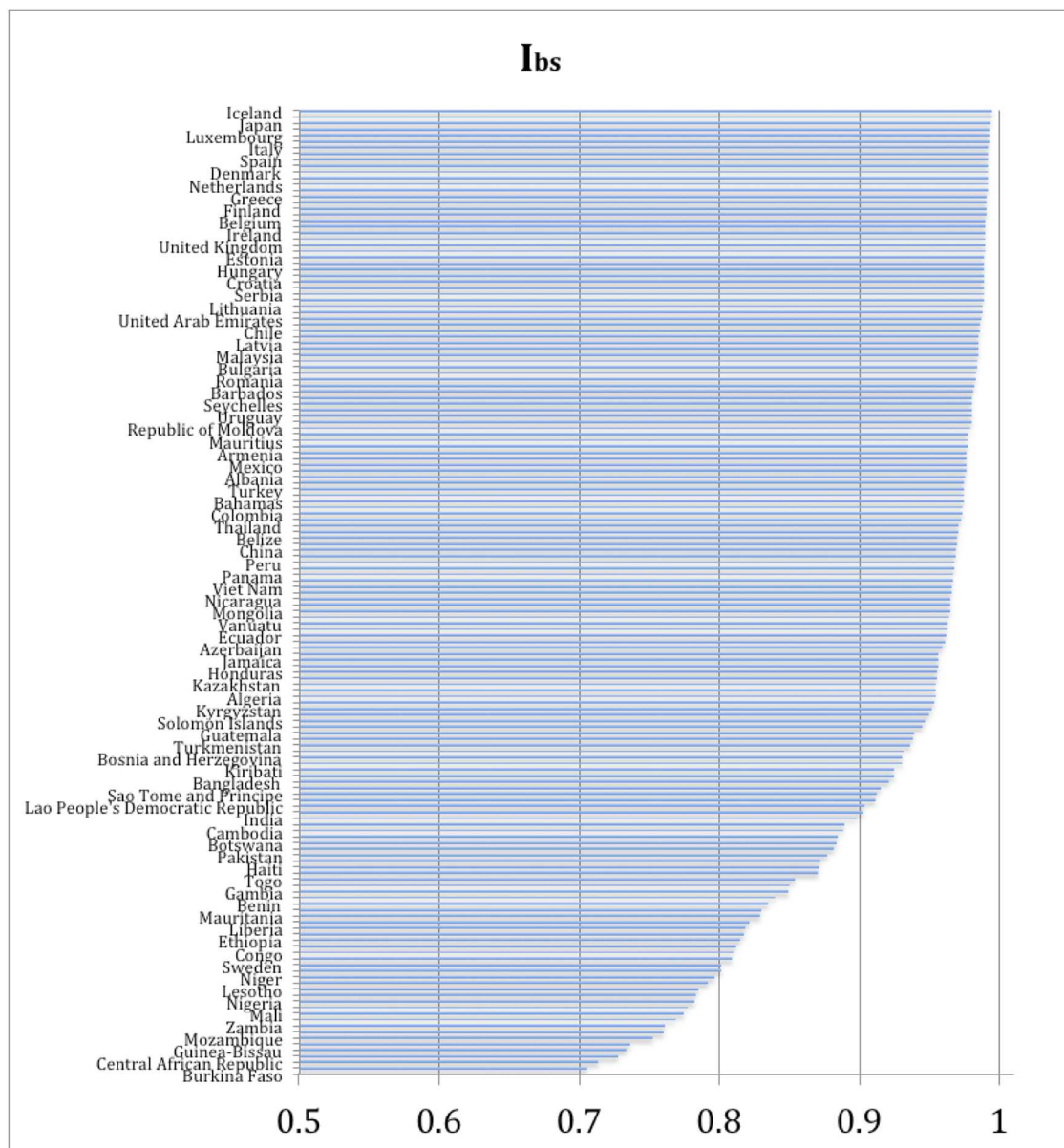


Fig 1. Biological State Index values for 159 countries of the world.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0170098.g001

significantly with the prevalence of $\text{BMI} > 30 \text{ kg/m}^2$ (Table 1). Since Pearson moment-product correlation coefficients for those relationships and for the I_{bs} and obesity are similar to the non-parametric Spearman “rho” coefficients (Table 1), it is possible to use Pearson coefficients to calculate partial correlation between I_{bs} and obesity when the three “confounding” variables are kept statistically constant in various combinations (Table 2). The partial correlation ($r = 0.32$) between I_{bs} and obesity prevalence remains clearly significant ($p < 0.01$) when both caloric intake and physical inactivity levels are kept constant. The situation is the same when caloric intake and GDP are stabilised ($r = 0.24$, $P < 0.01$) and even when all three confounders are kept statistically constant, the correlation of the index of selection and obesity prevalence is

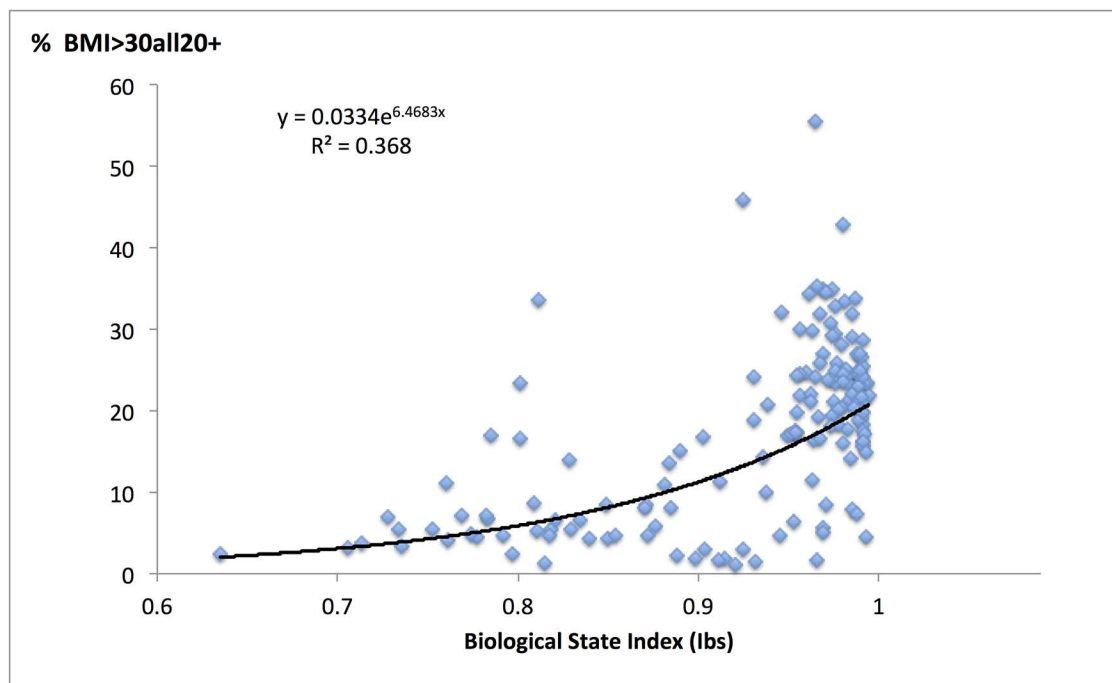


Fig 2. A relationship between the prevalence of obesity and the Biological State Index values.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0170098.g002

of similar magnitude ($r = 0.24$) and remains significant, though at a lower level ($p < 0.05$) due to a smaller sample size caused by missing data on physical inactivity.

Stepwise multiple regression analysis (SPSS Statistica 23, probability of F to enter ≤ 0.05 , to remove ≥ 0.10) using obesity prevalence as a dependent variable and gross domestic product, caloric intake, physical inactivity prevalence and I_{bs} as independent variables, selected GDP as the variable having the greatest influence on obesity with $R^2 = 0.421$, while opportunity for natural selection (I_{bs}) was placed second increasing R^2 to 0.457. The other variables (caloric intake and physical inactivity) were removed by the analysis as having no statistically significant influence on prevalence of obesity.

Table 1. Correlations between obesity (BMI>30 kg/m²) prevalence, opportunity for natural selection (I_{bs}), GDP per capita, caloric intake and physical inactivity.

Variable:	Obesity	GDP per capita	Nat.selection (I_{bs})	Calories/capita	Physical inactivity
Obesity	1.000	0.654***	0.599***	0.624***	0.403***
GDP per capita	0.614***	1.000	0.688***	0.788***	0.488***
Nat.selection (I_{bs})	0.555***	0.848***	1.000	0.618***	0.382***
Calories per capita	0.591***	0.792***	0.770***	1.000	0.382***
Physical inactivity	0.457***	0.457***	0.309**	0.330**	1.000

*** -significant at $p < 0.001$ level,

** - significant at $p < 0.01$

N = 159 countries, except for physical inactivity where N = 86 countries. All variables were logarithmed to improve homoscedasticity of their distributions. Above diagonal Pearson moment-product correlation coefficients, below the diagonal, Spearman "rho" coefficients.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0170098.t001

Table 2. Partial correlation between obesity (BMI>30 kg/m²) prevalence, and the decreasing opportunity for natural selection (I_{bs}), when GDP per capita, caloric intake per capita and physical inactivity are kept statistically constant. All variables were logarithmed to improve homoscedasticity of their distributions.

Variables kept constant	Partial correlations of obesity with opportunity for selection	
	r	N
Calories/capita and physical inactivity	0.316**	82
Calories/capita and GDP	0.242**	155
Calories/capita, GDP and physical inactivity	0.235*	81

** -significant at $p < 0.01$ level,

*—significant at $p < 0.05$ level.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0170098.t002

Discussion

Official statistics used by international bodies can only be as accurate as information collected by various national agencies that report them. Thus, due to some technical errors of reporting, ideal correlations can not be expected. The presence of significant correlations in a large sample of countries studied here is indicative of possible interrelationships of variables studied even if values of correlation coefficients are not high.

Parallel changes in the prevalence of obesity and the increase of I_{bs} values during the 20th century in two countries for which data allowing such observations were available, seem to support our observations. In Australia, adult female BMI averages increased from 23 kg/m² in 1926 to 28 kg/m² in 2002 while the I_{bs} values rose in the same period from 0.86 to 0.99 (Table 3). In the analysis of Polish conscript body mass [33] it has been found that prevalence of obesity, overweight and also underweight, has increased from 1965 to 2001 while the caloric intake decreased slightly [33]. In the same period, however, I_{bs} values for the Polish population increased (own calculation from WHO data (Fig 3).

In a number of countries (examples in Fig 4) increase in the prevalence of obesity, similar to the Polish situation, has been accompanied by the prevalence of underweight remaining constant or even increasing. With the constant percentage of cases in one extreme category, increase in the frequency of the other extreme category must be a result of the increase in total variance, not just the shift upwards of all values. In everyday terms it is not that everybody is getting fatter, but that the number of fat people increases while many people remain thin. This supports our hypothesis that the number of metabolic faults is increasing. Since the low body mass is now considered a desired feature, increasing numbers of thin people are not as noticeable, or alarming, as those of obese individuals, while some of them may also be a result of metabolic faults.

Table 3. Average BMI among adult Australian women in 1926, 1995 and in 2002 [34] compared to the values of the biological state index for Australia [21].

Date*	BMI	I_{bs}
1926	23	0.86
1995	26	0.98
2002	28	0.99

*approximate.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0170098.t003

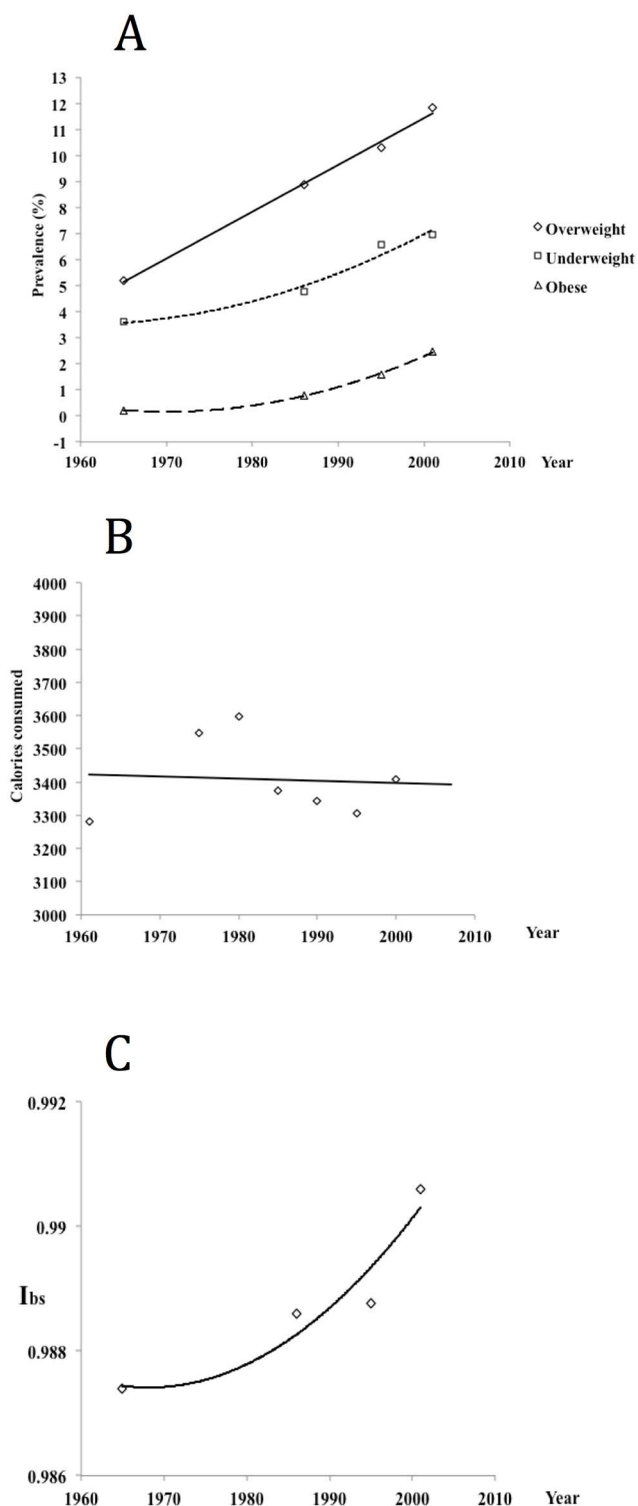


Fig 3. A—changes in the prevalence of overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9 kg/m²) obesity (BMI > 30 kg/m²) and underweight (BMI < 18.5 kg/m²) among Polish conscripts (19 year old males) from 1965 to 2001, B—the average caloric intake in Poland during the same period, C—values of the Biological State Index (I_{bs}) in Poland in the same period. All data from [33] except for own calculations of the I_{bs} values.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0170098.g003

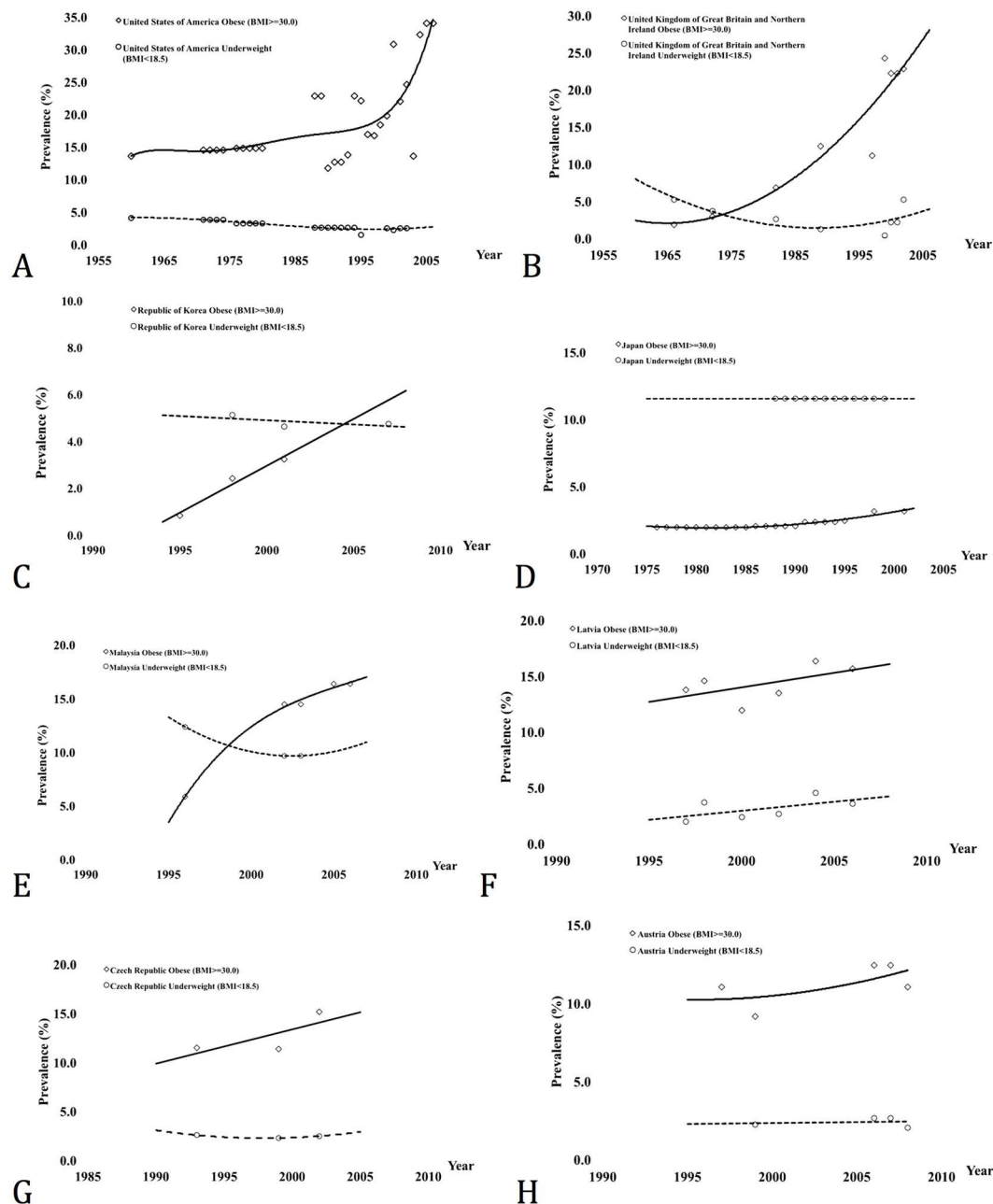


Fig 4. Changes in the prevalence of obesity and underweight in a number of countries. Scales are different for each country to reflect range of years and levels of prevalence as given in WHO Global Database on Body Mass Index (BMI): apps.who.int/bmi/index.jsp. Note increases in obesity and increases, or no change, in underweight prevalence. A—United States of America, B—United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, C—Republic of Korea, D—Japan, E—Malaysia, F—Latvia, G—Czech Republic, H—Austria.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0170098.g004

It is noteworthy that the increases in the prevalence of obesity, and sometimes underweight, may not be paralleled by increased caloric intake nor raising levels of physical inactivity, as suggested by our correlation analysis, though this requires further studies.

Finding of the significant correlation between the values of the Biological State Index and the prevalence of obesity, in the statistically controlled absence of changes in caloric intake and

physical inactivity, despite possible inaccuracies of official statistics, indicates a possibility of increasing prevalence of genetically determined metabolic disorders as a consequence of relaxed natural selection with increasing affluence of national populations. Metabolic disorders with genetic background may produce, as one of their signs, increased adiposity. In this situation, public health campaigns aimed at reducing food consumption and increasing exercise, can not be fully effective in reducing prevalence of obesity. It is necessary to improve the understanding of changing metabolic causes of abnormal fat accumulation and to develop effective methods of treatment of increasing adiposity.

Supporting Information

S1 Table. Data on BMI, Ibs, GDP caloric consumption and physical inactivity for individual countries.
(XLSX)

Author Contributions

Conceptualization: AB MH.

Data curation: MH.

Formal analysis: AB MH.

Investigation: AB MH.

Methodology: AB MH.

Validation: AB MH.

Visualization: AB MH.

Writing – original draft: MH.

Writing – review & editing: AB MH.

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